

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED BY
PARTICULARS OF THE FATE OF SIR
JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW.
MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.
The Montreal Herald of this morning has the following:

"In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, am enabled to lay before our readers the following outline of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae.

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 25th August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River Settlement.

After briefly noting the result of his own expedition and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux, he has obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way South to the Great Fish River of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had been recently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

"This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band, who obtained the details *via voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites. Among these were several silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved 'Sir John Franklin, C. C. B.,' while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

"The fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850."

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

THE NEW WAR STEAMERS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1854.
The Board of Engineers of the Naval Department will probably decide to-morrow upon the contracts for the engines of the new war steamers.

FROM THE EAST.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

The Democrats of the Vth Congressional District have nominated William Parmenter of Cambridge as their candidate.

In the 11th District the Democrats have nominated Edward Avery of Quincy for Congress.

The opinion of the full Bench of the Supreme Court was delivered to-day, declaring that the act of the Legislature annexing Christown to Boston, which has been accepted by the voters of both cities, is unconstitutional and void.

The British brig *Ann*, from St. John, N. F., for Boston, was spoken at sea a few days after leaving port with the cholera on board. She had a large number of passengers, many of whom are said to be survivors of the wrecked steamer *City of Philadelphia*.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

The train from Boston to-day ran over a rail of about 15 years of age, half a mile from the depot here, killing her instantly. We have not ascertained her name.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

The Kennedy clock factory, at Southington, in this County, was burnt yesterday. Loss \$20,000. Insured \$15,000.

The Langdon brass foundry, at Plainville, also in this County, was destroyed on the same day. Loss \$40,000.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HORSE SHOW.

BATTLEFORD, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

At the grounds of the New-England Horse Show, to-day, the ladies, Mrs. Stone of Surrey, Mrs. Bascom of Battleford, and Miss Kate Wyse of Middletown, competed for the ladies' prize for the best horseman ship. The judges, with excellent skill divided the competitors, as all the competitors were equally skilled in the "maneuers," but by contribution of Mr. Baxter, the fair contestants received thirty dollars each.

A trot for the premiums of \$50, \$30 and \$10 came off in the afternoon, after which Mr. Baxter of Rutland trotted his mare "Nelly" against time for a premium of \$300. She made the mile in 5.52. The display of the premium will be devoted.

The managers will be able to cover the expenditures of the exhibition by the receipts, which amount to about \$4,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1854.

Thomas Bentley was killed yesterday on the Columbia Railroad below Parkburg by being run over. He had been to bury his mother, and in returning, got upon the freight train and refused to pay the agent the fare, when a scuffle ensued between them, when he either fell or was pushed off the car, the wheels passing over him, crushing both his legs and inflicting him so severely that he died in less than an hour.

The Committee of the Boston City Councils arrived here yesterday on a visit to our insane and other public institutions. To-day they are visiting the House of Refuge, accompanied by a Committee of the Councils of this city.

IN the Wilmington District, (N. C.) at special election, Mr. McMillan was chosen as Representative, over the regular nominated candidate.

A convict named Hamilton, in the Marion District, South Carolina, attempted to escape from jail on Sunday last, and killed a man named Gibson who was endeavoring to restrain him.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1854.

The southern mail, as late as due, has been received and brings us New Orleans papers of Monday.

We learn from them that the yellow fever shows no abatement in New Orleans.

At Augusta on Thursday there were four deaths, and 23 new ones were reported.

At Charleston, although the weather is cool, the epidemic still continues.

The number of interments at Savannah during the week was 26, including 15 of yellow fever.

A white frost had occurred at Charleston, and the weather is also rising dreadfully in Montgomery, Ala.—33 cases are under treatment.

At Savannah on Thursday there was but one death. The redemption of the public debt last week in Savannah amounted to \$11,100.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

There was only one death from yellow fever in this city to-day.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

The yellow fever here is very malignant in its character. There were ten deaths to-day, and although the weather is cool, there appears to be no abatement of the disease.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

The weather keeps quite cool, and there is now but little sickness here. Many of our citizens are returning.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed to-day for New-York, via Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

A Texas letter of the 18th states that the fever is declining at Brownsville, and confirms the reported defeat of the revolutionists, who were driven from Mexico across the Rio Grande.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

WATERVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

In the town of Marshall, at about 9 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the house of a Mr. Oliver, an Englishman, by a man passing by, who immediately broke through a window in the house and rescued a child about four years old. Other persons coming to his assistance, the flames were subdued.

The child states that the fire originated from a match which his grandmother, Mrs. Oliver, an old and infirm woman, was lighting in a clothing factory, when her death before medical assistance could be obtained.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

A difficulty has existed between the Trustees of the Catholic Church in New-York, and the Bishop of New-York, who has refused to allow the school house built for the church lot without the consent of the former.

The Trustees applied for an injunction, which was granted to-day by the Court, the Judge deciding that the Bishop had a right to appoint the Trustees for the Church, and to use the ground for Church purposes only.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER CHARITY.
QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The steamship *Charity* took her farewell at this port for the season, and sailed for Liverpool to-day with one company of artillery and another company of the 24th regiment.

COUNTERFEITERS IN MONTREAL.
MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.
Two of the gang of counterfeiters on trial here, viz., Hurd the engraver, and Tree of Dunham, have been convicted of uttering counterfeit notes, and two others—Wellington, an American, and Gleason of Dunham—have withdrawn their pleas of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. They have not yet been sentenced.

DEATH OF JOB S. OLIN.
TROY, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.
Job S. Olin, Ex-Recorder of this City, and an influential member of the Bar, died here this morning.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS.

On Saturday night a meeting or Convention was held at No. 356 Broadway, whereat the following "electic ticket" was adopted by the meeting (which consisted of nineteen persons, all told):

Mayor—W. G. HUNT, from the Reformers.
Recorder—J. H. WATSON, from the Whigs.
City Judge—H. H. STUART, from the Whigs.
Register—HENRY D. JONKSON, from the Sober.
Comptroller—J. E. WOODWARD, from the Whigs.
Com. of Sts. and Lamps—J. E. HALL, from nowhere.
District Attorney—A. O. KELLY, from the Whigs.
Comptroller of the City—J. E. WOODWARD, from the Whigs.

We hear that the ticket was got up expressly as Anti-Know-Nothing; if so, the nineteen have succeeded about as well as the boy who "bent his bow" to shoot the crow, and hit the cat in the window.

WHIG CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

Eleventh Ward—For Alderman, GEORGE W. RAYMOND.

Nineteenth Ward—For Alderman, WILLIAM T. JENNINGS.

COUNCILMEN—XXVth Dist., EROD STEPHENS; XXIXth Dist., THOMAS G. VAN COTT; XXXth Dist., RICHARD G. HUNT; XXXIst Dist., WILLIAM B. DEEMOND; XXXIId Dist., JAMES R. QUICK; XXXIId Dist., GEORGE W. TRUSS.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Seventeenth Ward—For Alderman, THOMAS REILLY, a Seymour and a Wheeler Hard.

Eleventh Ward—For Alderman, JOHN PHILLIPS, Sober.

Nineteenth Ward—JOHN H. RIKER and ASHEN HERRICK, both Sober.

COUNCILMEN—XXVth District, JOHN G. SEELY, Sober; XXXVth District, THOMAS COOPER; XXXIst District, CYRUS SCHOONAKER; XIXth Ward, FRANCIS McCREEDON and FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, both Sober; XXVth District, JOHN VAN TINE; XLVIIIth District, JACOB HILD, who is said to be both a Hard and Sober; XXXIId District, CHARLES DOTY.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

COUNCILMAN—LVth District, JAMES EVERDELL.

CITY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

IXth District—NICHOLAS QUACKENBOS has received the Hard Assembly nomination in place of Jas. McGowan, who declined.

XVth District—JOSEPH P. MORRIS has received what was termed a regular Democratic nomination for Assembly, and as there are two already of the same kind of candidates in the field, our readers will understand what a "regular nomination" means.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION.

IXth District—For Congress, Dr. WILLIAM W. VALK of Flushing.

NEW-YORK STATE.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Albany Co.—For Congress, SAMUEL DICKSON.

Monroe Co.—For Congress, DANIEL CARPENTER, re-nominated.

HARD SHELL NOMINATIONS.

Albany Co.—Assembly, R. Walter Burton; 3. Jas. I. Johnson of The Argus.

SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.

XXIXth District—For Congress, LEWIS R. PALMER of Otsego Co.

Albany Co.—Treasurer, JAMES H. NELLS.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

The citizens of Greenpoint, Kings County, held a meeting on Friday evening, and nominated the following candidates to be supported at the ensuing election as Independent candidates:

Superior—H. B. FLESTON.

Aldermen—E. S. BLAKE, JOY DAVIS, M. D.

Excise Commissioner—JACOB HENDRICKSON.

Constable—WM. REEMER.

Inspectors of Election—JOHN SILKWITH, J. P. HALLETT.

LETTER FROM MYRON H. CLARK.

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

To the Editors of The Evening Post.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently noticed an article in several newspapers, copied from The Evening Post, stating in substance, that at the late "Know-Nothing" State Convention held in New-York, "Myron H. Clark, the Whig candidate for Governor, was a delegate, but was not admitted," &c.

You have, doubtless, been misinformed in the matter, for the statement is wholly untrue. I was not a delegate to that Convention, nor did I have anything to do with it whatever, either inside or outside, nor was I any time during my short stay in New-York that week within a quarter of a mile of the place where it was said to have been held.

I trust for the cause of truth, and as a matter of justice, you will publish this notice in The Post, and oblige Your obedient servant, MYRON H. CLARK.

NEW-JERSEY.

DANIEL P. TOMPKINS has been nominated for the Assembly by the Whigs of the Vth Assembly District, comprising the 1st, 11th and 11th Wards of Newark.

The Democrats of the 11th Assembly District, Mercer County, have re-nominated FRANKLIN S. MILLS.

The Essex County Whig Convention, which met at Newark on Saturday, nominated ROBERT L. COOKE of Bloomfield for Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jefferson County gives Pollock a majority of 561, which is unexpectedly large. Potter and McKean alone remain to be heard from on the Governor's vote. Our tables now foot up as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.
James Pollock, (Whig and Nebraska), 291,426
William Bigler, (Democrat), 164,754

Pollock's majority, 36,232
The exact vote of Bradford, the so-called "American" candidate, will be very small, and cannot be ascertained until the official returns are published.

Henry S. Mott, (Dem. and Know-Nothing), 287,231
George Darby, (Whig), 33,346

Mott's majority, 113,595

FOR SENATE JUDGE.
Jeremiah H. Baird, (Know Nothing), 125,318
Thomas H. Baird, (Know Nothing), 120,329
Daniel Smiley, (Whig), 71,264

Baird over Smiley, 54,054

Black over Baird, 45,489

PROHIBITORY LAW.
Against a Prohibitory Law, 125,318
For a Prohibitory Law, 151,942

Majority against a law, 27,624

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania says it has received a dispatch from Harrisburg announcing the defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. With Potter and Sullivan Counties to hear from, however, we figure out a majority of only 177 against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, but as we have only reported majorities from some of the counties, and different statements from others, the dispatch from Harrisburg may be correct.

The Legislature will stand:

Senate: House Joint-Bill.

White, Ind., Anti-Nebraska, 17 24 75

Know-Nothing, 18 42 58

Democrat and Nebraska, 25 109 133

Total, 50 165 266

The House is composed of the following elements:

Shaw Democrats, 23; American Whigs, 15; Independent Democrats, 2; American Whigs, 15; Independent Americans, 3; Whigs, 35; Temperance Democrat, 1; The Anti-Administration members are Anti-Nebraska men, and were elected by the Unionists.

THE ATTITUDE OF OHIO.

The oldest-born of the Jeffersonian Ordinance of Freedom has nobly vindicated her parentage. Her majority against Douglasism is not yet done piling up, but it is already over SEVENTY THOUSAND, with every Congressional District swept clean by a rousing majority. Last year her majority for the Sham Democracy was Fifty Thousand over the Whig, and Fifteen or Twenty Thousand over all opponents. How the astounding change has been produced will be seen by the following from The Cleveland Morning Leader:

THE ELECTION—THE RESULT—ITS CAUSES AND ITS LESSONS.

The result of the election of Oct. 10, 1854, has astonished the friends and foes of human freedom. We counted on forty thousand majority for Swan, but we did not, as we could not, foretell or foresee the annihilation of the Nebraska party. Let the victory yield its lessons to us, and while we rejoice and exult over it, let us for this time understand how it was won and the lesson it teaches.

First, the Republicans of Ohio started right.

The call of the State Convention of July 13, 1854, all remember. It embraced the one great issue, and abjured all political parties. The Convention itself was true in letter and spirit to that call. Resistance to Slavery Abolition and Slavery Extension embodied its central thought, and the union of all true men to carry out that thought was the policy it avowed. Old issues, half or wholly dead, were ignored. The popular and pressing State question in regard to taxation was put aside, and that, too, when large sections of the State demanded, *ex clamaro*, for its presentation and discussion. The purpose of the Convention, indeed, was religiously observed. Neither Democrats nor Whigs nor Free-Soilers stood up or stood out in it distinctly as such, but merged—FUSED—into a REPUBLICAN basis into a *Rescue and Liberty* sentiment, a fidelity and earnestness which secured the countenance of the masses.

Secondly, the People of Ohio loyally sustained the action of the Convention of the 13th of July on the 10th of October.

There were a few counties in the State where old leaders disavowed this policy, or refused to be governed by it, but they were limited in number, though heretofore strong in influence. *Pro se*, however, whatever their party bias, indorsed the principles and policy of the State Convention of July 13, and carried them out with a practical sagacity and an emphatic will. We need only cite a few instances to establish this fact. The Democrats—Nichols, May and Leitch—were the only ones who dissent of united friends' voices; Giddings, Wade, Watson, Bliss, Free-Soilers, were swept on through their cooperation by an overwhelming vote; while these Whigs—Bingham, Galloway, Sherman and Horton—were elected, as it would seem, by the acquiescence of the People.

Thirdly, let us enter into the details of each district, indeed, would only confirm our position. No matter how strongly Democratic, Whig or Free Soil each one may have been, past distinctions and the divisions created by them were buried, as the MEN OF OHIO voted forth their indignant protest in one and all against the treachery of the Administration and its northern services, and as they proclaimed to the *omnipotent* their fixed resolve to stay their aggression and stop the extension of their cherished sectional cause. There can be no mistake as to their will. It is to denationalize Slavery and decentralize Power.

Fourthly, let us, though we repeat for practical reasons, and especially for the future, look a little more closely into the causes of this glorious decision.

We have said that the Republicans of Ohio started right, and that the people of Ohio loyally sustained their action. Very true. But why? Because the issue declared was made, *irrespective of existing political organizations, and in utter disregard of parties, their platforms.* The People so understood it. They saw the machinery of party dead in the hands of those who had been made of consequence mainly through it. They heard these partisans shout out, with stentorian voice, the flag of "fight" for "our friends," and witnesses of the flag, of all sides, turning a deaf ear to their cries, and spurning their short-sighted and selfish plea. They felt as freemen that it was necessary for them to unite in defense of freedom. They marched to the ballot box in solid phalanx, therefore, and carried EVERY CONGRESSIONAL District of the State, by such a vote as has never been known before. A closer examination, too, (as we shall show when we get full and exact returns) will only confirm this position. A few of the counties were rallied, or sought to be rallied under the *Whig* banner, and with bad results in every instance; Mackinigan is an example, where the *Whig* carried the County, and in every county in the North-West, and in every county in the State, where the simple Republican platform was put forth, the Republican Candidates were swept in by a VERTIGO. By way of proof, consider a few examples:

1st Dist. T. De Witt, Democrat, 3,264

14th Dist. M. H. Nichols, 2,944

15th Dist. R. Mott, 2,900

18th Dist. M. H. Nichols, 2,900

These districts were overwhelmingly Democratic, yet Democrats, as well as Whigs and Free Soilers, "put behind them" all old issues and organizations, and not only appeared to the People on a broad and humane issue, BUT TRUSTED IN THEM the result was not a rout of the foe merely, but a REVOLUTION. So it was, we repeat, in every county of the State with Whigs, and in every county in the State, where the simple Republican platform was put forth, the Republican Candidates were swept in by a VERTIGO. By way of proof, consider a few examples:

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